

Alberta Chess Report

Published by Alberta Chess Association

Address (ACR only): Box 2622 Station M, Calgary T2P 3C1

August 1990

VOLUME 15 NUMBER 3

	Page
Table of Contents	
President's Message	1
Editor's Message	2
Huber-Reeve	3
Canadian Junior	4
Theoretical Turbulence	7
Alberta Closed Bulletin	9
Coming Events	13

WHERE IS THE A.C.A. GOING?

Who can say? Is the A.C.A.'s direction determined by the whims of the President? Let us speak freely. This is and has always been the case with the A.C.A. and I believe that this is inappropriate.

The members should decide on the purpose that their organization should serve. As an example, if the members decide that they want the A.C.A. to manufacture chess tables (and nothing else) then the President should not be able to cause the association to do anything other than manufacture chess tables.

The purpose of the ALBERTA CHESS ASSOCIATION and its objectives shall be decided at the next Annual General Meeting (AGM). I intend to present to the membership for their approval at the AGM a carefully worded purpose (the generally accepted term is 'Mission Statement').

As a member, your help is needed to prepare such a statement. Please send your comments as to what YOU believe the A.C.A. should do.

Since 'CHESS' is in our name then it is expected that your comments will pertain to chess. As an affiliate, we have an implicit duty and responsibility to the C.F.C. so I suggest that your comments should contemplate their requirements of publishing and maintaining the Laws of Chess in Canada, consonant with any decisions in such matters published by FIDE, and the Rules and Regulations (excepting local rules and regulations not in conflict with them) governing chess competitions held under the auspices of the Federation, or any of its affiliates, or its authorized appointees.

The name also contains the proper noun 'ALBERTA' and it is incorporated in Alberta (it can only operate in the province). This should constrain the A.C.A.'s purpose, in my opinion, to the boundary of the province.

Should the A.C.A. be involved in all aspects of chess or should it be prohibited from some areas? For example, the founding members had intended to restrict the A.C.A. to amateur activities. Clearly, the numerous ties to professionals or semi-professionals that have occurred over the years have demonstrated that the original (and, to this date, the only) objectives of the A.C.A. have become obsolete.

Here are the original objectives that were set for the A.C.A. when it was founded on September 10, 1973:

- a) To administer, coordinate and foster chess activities in Alberta;
- b) To give guidance to any group wishing to form a chess club and to help maintain existing clubs;

c) To represent the Alberta chess community to the C.F.C., local government, other chess associations in matters dealing with planning and directing of tournaments, exhibitions and matches;

d) To promote, arrange and hold any and all kinds of amateur chess contests, exhibitions and competitions, and to contribute towards and provide for the awarding of prizes and trophies therein;

e) To promote and afford the opportunity for friendly and social activities;

f) To sell, manage, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal with the property of the society;

g) To operate branches and associate or affiliate with other societies with similar objects;

h) To generally do all things that may appear necessary and useful in accomplishing the purposes hereinabove set out.

Note also that the incorporation documents of the had a general comment describing its intended domain as: "The operations of the society are to be chiefly carried out in the Cities of Calgary and Edmonton in the Province of Alberta."

Even if you feel that the above stated objects should not be changed, please send your comments to: Fred A. McFaul/ P.O. Box 2622, Stn. M/ CALGARY AB T2P 3C1

SHOULD THE A.C.A. BE A CHARITY CASE?

I believe that the A.C.A. should apply for registration with Revenue Canada as a charity. Here is what the C.F.C. says about its registration as a charity: "This marked an important milestone in the history of Chess in Canada, since all donations are now considered tax-deductible." (1983 Handbook, p.14-1).

Registering as a charity will provide an important capacity for generating revenue for the A.C.A.

Do you need more convincing? You shouldn't but here is another pivotal fact: the Goods and Service Tax (G.S.T.). Are you aware that many, if not all services that the A.C.A. currently provides to its members will be taxed under the G.S.T.? This means collecting tax from members and administering its remittance to the Feds. That is taxing you (which you won't like) and additional administration tasks for the A.C.A. (which the Board does not like). If registered as a charity, all of the goods and services provided by the A.C.A. will be exempt from tax (Reference PART VI of SCHEDULE V).

Do you still need convincing? If you do then you are being silly. However, if registered as a charity then the A.C.A. will pay 50% less tax on all goods and services acquired! (Reference GOODS AND SERVICE TAX, Sub-Section 259(4)).

When the C.F.C. registered and when they expressed the importance of so registering, there was no G.S.T. so the importance of registering as a charity is now much greater!

EDITOR'S MESSAGE / APOLOGY by Bob South

When I agreed to become the new editor for the ACR it did occur to me that it might involve a fair amount of work but with my handy-dandy optical scanner to reduce the amount of typing required and a world-standard software package like ALDUS PageMaker to work with there should be no problem ... right? Well maybe the next issue will go easier.

Contrary to what Greg Huber and Chris Demers might think from the tardiness of this issue there contributions are appreciated. To anyone who might like to contribute to future issues the following options:

a) Type the stuff.

b) 3.5" or 5.25" disk indicating word processing package used (WORDSTAR, WORD PERFECT, XYWRITE etc.)

c) If you have modem then phone me and we'll arrange download.

Finally, my thanks to Fred McFaul for his helpful advice.

Huber-Reeve
1990 Alberta Closed
Chameleon Sicilian

1. e4 c5
2. Nc3 Nc6
3. Nge2 g6
4. g3 Bg7
5. Bg2 d6
6. d3 e6
7. Be3

This is all very standard up to this point. White now threatens d4, which would expose black's centre as being weak. Thus, black now usually prevents d4 as he does in the game.

- 7... Nd4
8. o-o Ne7
9. Qd2 Qa5

A useful move, which makes it hard for white to untangle his knights. The usual plan of playing Nc1, Nd1 and c3 now doesn't work because of the pin on the white queen and the subsequent weakness on c2.

10. a3

An interesting plan that Chris Demers and I have been trying as of late. White intends to play b4, thus opening lines for his rooks on the queenside and breaking the pin on the c3 knight.

- 10... Nec6

Going pawn grabbing with 10...Ne2+ 11.Qe2 Bc3 12.bc3 Qc3 is too risky because of the obviously weak dark squares.

11. Rfb1 o-o

12. Kh1!?

interesting waiting move, which simply gets the king out of the checking range of the N/d4. The other obvious alternative was 12.b4. Black's most consistent option would be 12...Qc7 (it would be inferior to exchange pawns once on b4 because white's a1 rook becomes active and black's control of d4 is lessened) with a roughly level game. After 12.b4, black also has the interesting (but dubious) option of playing 12...cb 13.ab Qh5!? utilizing the white king position. A likely line would then go 14.Nf4 Nf3+ 15.Bf3 Qf3 16.Qe2 (...e5 and ...Bh3 was threatened) 16...Qe2 (16...Ne5 17.Ra3 and the N/e5 is slightly misplaced) 17.Nfe2 and black is worse because of the weak a7 pawn and

passive pieces.

- 12... Bd7

13. b4 cb?!

Retreating the queen to c7 right away was to be preferred. By exchanging on b4 black loses some control of d4 and activates white's a1 rook. Black is now significantly worse.

14. ab Qc7

15. b5 Ne2

Forced

16. Ne2 Ne5

..Ba1 doesn't give black enough compensation for his material deficit after 17.bc6 17. h3

A prophylactic move, taking away an important square from the N/e5. 17.Ra7 allows black some counterplay after 17...Ng4 (not 17...Ra7 18.b6!) I imagine that the counterplay is insufficient, but I 'felt' that after h3 black's problems would be even harder to solve.

- 17... Rfc8

..Nc4 18.dc4 Ba1 19.Ra1 Qc4 does not leave black with nearly enough play.

18. f4?

A hasty move, forcing black to give two minors for a rook and a pawn, but this time he gets lots of play as well. The simple 18. Ra2 would leave black with a horrible position (weak a7 pawn, the N/e5 is almost trapped, white's c4 is about to be played...)

- 18... Nc4!

ter than 18...Nd3, which leaves white's pawns slightly more stable.

19. dc4 Ba1

20. Ra1 Qc4

the drawbacks of f4 are clear: it will be harder to mate the black king on the dark squares, the B/e3 is undefended, and the white king and specifically the second rank are more exposed. White's minor pieces are very uncoordinated. The position is now really messy, and undoubtedly better for black.

21. c3

ng up much of my remaining time for this move. I didn't like trying to save the b5 pawn with 21.b6 because of 21...a5 when the passed a-pawn very quickly becomes dangerous.

- 21... Bb5

22. Bf3

22.Nd4 then 22...Qc3 23.Qc3 Rc3 24.Nb5 Re3 and white will lose the ending.

- 22... e5!

Stagnating both the B/f3 and the N/e2. White has hardly any pieces he can move. The d6 pawn is still immune due to Rd8 and Rd3.

23. Rd1

Taking on a7 just allows Black to penetrate through the a-file, and playing f5 loses to Bc6. Rd1 (or Rb1) is the only way to try to hold onto the e-pawn. I was starting to get into time trouble already.

- 23... Ba4

24. Rb1 Bc6

25. Rb4 Qe6

26. Kh2 a5

27. f5 Qe8

gf? ef and the white rook gets to swing over to the K-side.

28. Rb1 a4

29. Qd6 Ra6

30. Rb6

If 30.fg Be4 and white is dead. (31.gh+ Kh8)

- 30... Rb6

31. Bb6

White is in bad time trouble now, and does not have time to decide to resign!

- 31... Ra8

32. Qa3?

fg would be relatively better.

- 32... gf

33. Bc5 Qe6

34. Qc1 fe4

35. Bg4 f5

36. Bh5

If Qg5+ then Qg6 and when queens come off the a3 pawn queens.

- 36... h6

37. c4 Be8

38. Be8 Re8

- 39.Qb2 Qc4

40. Be3 Qb3

41. Qd2 Qd3

42. Qa2+

White is only playing on in hopes of black blundering a perpetual check or something.

- 42... Kg7

43. Bc1 b5

44. h4 b4

45. Kh3 Qd1

46. Kh2 b3

47. Qa4 Qe2+

48. Kh3 Qd1

49. Kh2 Rc8

50. Bh6+ Kh8

0-1

A well played game by Jeff, complicating the position and coming back from a relatively bad opening.

1989/90 Canadian Junior

by Greg Huber

Ahem. Another Canadian Junior, another dismal performance. I really wish I could convince myself to play well during these junior tournaments, as I haven't been pleased with my performance in any of them. Well, at least I have one more year to attempt to overcome this 'dysfunction'....

Lev Becker and I represented Alberta at this year's twelve-man competition, which was held in Toronto. The site itself was not anything wonderful (it was held in a community centre), but it was certainly adequate for what we needed. Yves Farges and Alex Knox co-directed the tournament, and there were absolutely no problems as far as organization and directing went (since each of them are veterans at these arts). Quebecois Alexandre LeSiege won the tournament with 8.5/11, although I can't say I was really impressed with his play (for instance, he was getting crushed in round 1 by a relatively low-rated player from Manitoba but was able to swindle him and win). But, suffice to say, Alexandre did play better than all his competition and certainly deserved the victory. Tied for second with 8/11 was another Quebecian, Thanh-Nha Duong and Ontario's Ron Livshits. Both of them played solidly and took advantage of opportunities given to them by their opponents. I finished a wishy-washy fourth place (7/11), with several erratic games and results (winning drawn games, losing won games, etc.) Lev had a fairly good result for his first junior, finishing with 50% (5.5/11) to take seventh place.

The following two games were quite typical of the tournament (for me, anyway). In each game I was winning or had quite a strong position and then I started playing mercifully (or rather, stupidly, which is often a sister of mercy). In my game against Kerr I was given the opportunity to play a beautiful sacrifice, but decided against it. My intuition told me to play it, but I was frustrated by the fact that I couldn't analyze it to the end, and so I didn't play it. In my game against Duong I had a good position and a very threatening initiative on the kingside. But, I decided to win a pawn too early, give him lots of counterplay, create weaknesses in my position, and lose a drawn ending. Impressive, hunh?

Finally, I would like to thank the ACA for once again funding me and Lev and giving us a chance to play in such a prestigious event. It is tournaments like this that really give juniors a chance to improve.

Nha Duong - Greg Huber

English (Reversed Chameleon)

1. c4 e5
2. Nc3 Nc6
3. g3 g6
4. Bg2 Bg7
5. Nf3 d6
6. d3 Nge7

Another good option is immediately playing Be6 and Qd7 so as to meet an eventual Nd5 with Nce7 and c6.

7. Bd2 Be6
8. Ng5!?

An interesting idea. This forces black to end up with his bishop on a slightly worse square (d7 as compared to e6), but h6 gets played for free. h6 is usually a helpful move for black, since it supports an eventual kingside expansion.

- 8... Bd7
9. o-o h6
10. Nf3 o-o
11. e4

Perhaps not the best plan. The position now resembles

a Botvinnik Attack, but the knight on f3 would be better placed on e2 so it doesn't interfere with the f-pawn's advance. Better would be the usual English plan of Rb1, b4, b5 etc.

11... f5

The natural break for black's position.

12. Nd5 Rf7?!

A waiting move, but a rather pointless one unfortunately. At the time I was unable to find a constructive plan (since the N/d5 ties up many pieces), but perhaps playing Be6 intending Qd7 was the best idea. Moving the bishop again wouldn't really be losing a tempo because, as stated earlier, h6 got played for free and black would have made that move anyway.

13. Nh4?

White is trying to force f4 through, but this method runs into tactical problems.

13... f4!

Now black gets a good game after 14.gf Nd5 15.cd5 Qh4 16.dc6 bc6

14. Ne7

In order to prevent Nd4 from happening. White has a long-term problem in that he has to worry about g5 and g4 if the knight retreats to f3.

14... Ne7

15. Bc3

gf is simply met by 15...ef 15...c5

It is in black's best interest to keep the centre closed so that he can proceed unhindered with his kingside attack. White can do little more than mark time for a while.

16. Re1 Qc8

17. Qe2 g5?!

Impatient. Black would have been much better if he prepared g5 first by playing Kh8 to get off the same diagonal as the f7 rook. After 17...Kh8 white would have to make another waiting move of some sort, as 18.Nf3 allows g5 followed by g4.

18. Nf5

Forced.

18... Nf5

19. ef5 Bf5

20. gf gf

...ef allows 21.Bd5

21. Bd5 Be6

22. Qe4

Black is now up a pawn, but once light squared B's come off then his B/g7 will be much worse than the B/c3, giving white some compensation for the pawn.

22... f3?

A panicky reaction, hoping unrealistically to be able to mate white. In reality, this pawn move simply creates weaknesses in the black position and gives white control of all the open lines. A consolidating move such as Kh8 was much better.

23. Kh1 Bd5

24. Qd5 Qc6

The white queen must be driven from d5 where it hits d6, b7, and the pinned rook on f7.

25. Qe6 Re8

26. Qg6 Rf6

27. Qg3 Qd7

The white queen has been chased out of black's position, but there are still serious problems. The f3 pawn is weak, the B/g7 is useless, and the g-file will soon be under white's control.

28. Re4

Putting the weak light squares to good use.

28... Qf7

29. Rg1 Kh7

30. Rg4 Bf8

..Rg8 would leave black too tied up.

31. Bd2 R8e6

To contest the g-file.

32. Qh4 Rg6

33. Rg6 Rg6

34. Qe4

Once again the white queen lands on a powerful white square which hits at many weaknesses simultaneously. Black is now losing a pawn. 34...b6

Black's position is worse but probably not lost. The next few moves saw us each in some time trouble.

35. Rg3 Kg7

36. Rf3 Qe7

37. Qf5 Rf6

38. Rg3+ Kh8

39. Qg4 Qf7

40. f4 ef

41. Rf3 Rg6

A way of forcing queens off, which helps black a lot.

42. Rf4

Qf4 leads to basically the same thing, but 42. Rf4 makes black find the next

move in order to ensure the queen exchange and avoid a really bad position.

42... Qb7+

43. Qf3 Qf3+

44. Rf3 Bg7

45. b3 Bd4

46. Rf1

Black has overcome the worst of his difficulties, and the ending is now undoubtedly drawn. Black has a "bad" bishop, but it is very active. In order to free his rook and king white will have to move his bishop over to g3, when black can trade it off and be in a drawn rook ending.

46... Kg7

47. Bf4 h5

48. Bg3 Kh6

Black can simply mark time until white moves his king onto the g-file and black is able to play Be5 and exchange into a drawn ending. The white rook is quite limited as to where it can go due to the threat of ..h4.

49. Re1 Kg7

50. Re4 Kf7

..Kf6 was probably slightly more aggressive and accurate.

51. a4 Kg7?!

Why move the king away from the centre? Certainly Kf6 or Rg5 were better waiting moves. I must admit, though, that I had completely lost the thread of the position at this time.

52. Kg2

As good a time as any.

52... Be5

53. Kf3 Bg3

54. hg3 Kf6?

Making things difficult for no reason at all. The simple 54... Kf7 keeping the white rook out is a draw. From here on in I put on a completely disgusting display of how not to play rook endings.

55. Re8!

Activity is all important in these endings. All of a sudden black has three very weak pawns that are impossible to save (h5, d6, and a7)

55... Rg4

An attempt for counterplay (hoping to get something going where I was playing my rook back and forth from d4 to g4 and he had to defend by shuttling his king from e3 to f3). I was quite

distressed to discover that there is no way to prevent white from picking up one of my pawns. But, it seems I'm able to get sufficient counterplay even if I play 55...Rg7 and white tries to brute force the ending with 56.Rd8 Ke6 57. Rh8 Rg5 58.Rh7 a5 59.Rb7 Rf5+! 60.Kg2 (If 60.Ke3 Re5+ then white must return to f3 or play Kd2 and allow Rg5 with counterplay) 60...Re5! 61.Rb6 Re3 62.Rb5 Rd3 and black is doing fine. Or, 55...Rg7 56.Rh8 Kg5 57.Rd8 Rg6 58.Rd7 Rf6+ 59.Kg2 Re6 60.Ra7 Re3 61.Rb7 Rd3 62.Rb6 Kg4 with counterplay and a likely draw. 56.Rf8+ Ke5?

An idiotic move. (and no, I wasn't in time trouble!)

56...Ke6 was infinitely better, so that the h5 pawn doesn't go with check. If then 57.Rh8 Rd4 58.Rh6+! Ke7 59.Ke3 Rg4 60.Rh5 Rg3+ is a comfortable draw.

57. Rh8 Rg5

Disgusting, but forced. If 57...Rd4 58.Rh5+ Ke6 59.Rd5! creates a winning king and pawn ending.

58. Rh7 Kd4

Transposing is 58...Rf5+ 60.Kg2 (if Ke3 then Rg5) Kd4.

59. Ra7 Kd3

60. Rb7 Rf5+

61. Kg2 d5

What else?

62. cd Rd5

63. Rb6 Rg5?!

Forcing white to improve his king position for no particular reason. 63...c4 looks like a try, but 64.bc Kc4 65.Rb5! wins the king and pawn ending. 63...Kd4 is a slight improvement over the game.

64.Kh3 Kd4

..c4 runs into the same problem as before.

65. a5 c4

If black does nothing then white will just advance the a-pawn, force the black rook to defend, and then win the h5 pawn with the king. 66. b4!

Winning nicely.

66... c3

67.a6 c2

Interesting but insufficient is 67...Rc5 68.bc5 c2 69.a7 c1=Q 70 a8=Q Qf1+ 71.Kh4 and all the checks are gone.

68. Rc6 Rg6

69. Rc2 Ra6
 70. Rc5!
 Sealing black's fate. It will turn into a lost R+P vs. R ending.
 70... Rb6
 71. Rh5 Ke4
 Hoping that leaving the b-pawn on the board might confuse white. If 71...Rb4 then 72.Rf5 cuts of the white king on a rank and is an elementary win. (Eg. 72.Rf5 Ke4 73.g4 Rb8 74.Kh4 Rh8+ 75.Rh5 Rf8 76.Rh6 Kf4 77.g5 Kf5 78.Kh5 Rf7 (Rg8 79.Rf7+) 79.Rh8 etc.
 72. b5 Rb8
 73. Rh4+ Kf5
 74. Rb4 Rb6
 75. g4+ Kg5
 76. Kg3 Kf6
 77. Kf4 Ke6
 78. Ke4 Rb8
 79. b6 Rg8
 80. Kf4 Rf8+
 81. Kg3 Kd6
 82. b7 Rb8
 83. g5 Ke6
 84. Kg4 Kf7
 85. Kf5 Kg7
 86. Ke6

Black resigns. 1-0
 A well played ending by white. He took advantage of all my horrible moves and was able to turn a dead draw into a win. (At least I was able to win two drawn rook endings during the same tournament, but unlike this game, I was actually thinking during those ones!)

Huber - Chris Kerr

Chameleon Sicilian

1. e4 c5
 2. Nc3 d6
 3. Nge2 Nf6
 4. g3 g6
 Personally, I don't think this set-up is very good for black. White always seems to get kingside chances and a nice bind on the position whereas black often has to scramble to get enough play on the queenside.
 5. Bg2 Bg7
 6. o-o o-o
 7. Nd5
 An important move in this variation. This knight cramps black's position, and if black captures it with his N/f6 then he ends up with a weak e-pawn on an

open file after white recaptures with his e4 pawn. Furthermore, if black plays e6 to drive the N/d5 away then white can simply capture on f6 and then aim for the d4 break which would expose many weaknesses in black's position.
 7... Nc6
 8. c3 Bd7
 Obviously this developing move is necessary before expanding on the queenside. The immediate 8...b5 is met by 9.Nf6+ and 10.e5 with junk on the long diagonal.
 9. d3 Rb8
 Black's play must be based on b5 and b4, so it seems logical to start it immediately.
 10. Bg5
 Asking black to decide what to do with his N/f6, since white now has the option of wrecking black's pawns by capturing twice on f6.
 10... Nd5
 The best way to clarify the f6 issue.
 11. ed5 Ne5
 12. f4
 Originally I wanted to play Qd2 in this position, but then I noticed that black would be able to play Bh3! and exchange light colored B's. White's d5 pawn and king position would be much weakened then.
 12... Ng4
 13. Qd2 Nf6
 Playing 13...b5 would just transpose to the game. White now must utilize his space advantage on the kingside in order to generate an attack there, while black strives to break open lines on the queenside for his heavy pieces.
 14. h3
 Intending a pawn storm.
 14... b5
 Likewise.
 15. g4 Qb6
 A good, natural move which anticipates the eventual opening of the b-file.
 16. f5 c4+
 This allows white to seal the centre (which is what white wants), but is the only way for black to ensure that lines are opened on the queenside. If black played 16...b4 immediately then 17.c4 seals everything, leaving white free to pillage the black king.
 17. d4 b4

18. Rae1
 This was necessary to evacuate the rook from a1, since the black queen will soon be deep in white's queenside and having something tied to the defense of the a1 rook would be clearly bad.
 18... Rfe8?!
 Black decides to defend his e-pawn immediately rather than later. Breaking on the queenside right away gives white a chance to go wrong. After 18...bc 19. bc Qb2 20.Qe3 black, as well as playing Re8 as in the game, has the interesting plan of ignoring the e-pawn with 20...Qa2. Now 21.Bh6 would be much weaker than in the game (due to the presence of the R/f8), and 21.Qe7 allows 21...Rfe8 22.Qd6 Rb6! 23.Qc7 Re2 wins. Thus, after 20...Qa2, white should possibly try 21.Ra1 in order to penetrate to the seventh rank with a very complicated position.
 19.Bh6
 ending Bg7, g5 and f6.
 19... bc
 Clearly the way to start counterplay. Taking the bishop on h6 loses a tempo compared to the game.
 20. bc Qb2
 21. Qf4 Bh6
 The only way to avoid the afore-mentioned pawn-roller on the kingside.
 22. Qh6 Qa2??
 Giving white a golden opportunity to blow black out of the water. 22...Qc2 was much more prudent since it defends the critical g6 square once more and prepares Rb2 with counterplay.
 23. g5 Nh5
 24. Be4??
 I analyzed the winning sacrifice for about 20 of my remaining 30 minutes, and then decided it was too 'murky'. Then, noticing that I was running short of time, I played 24.Be4?? almost instantly since it was 'safe' and the sacrifice would be even stronger next move. Naturally, it was a blunder.
 The winning line (which I looked at for a long time!) goes as follows: 24.fg! hg (24...fg changes nothing) 25. Rf7!! Kf7 26. Qh7+ Ng7 (forced) 27. Be4! Bf5 (again, forced, since 27...e6 28. Qg6+ Kf8 (Kg8 Rf1!) 29. Rf1+

Nf5 30. de6 wins) 28. Bf5
gf5 29. Nf4!! (The only move
I had analyzed was 29.g6+?
which allows Kf6 and black
seems to survive.) Now, the
threat is 30.g6+ Kf6 31.Qh4
mate. Black has a few ways
to try and counter this, but
none work.

29...Rf8 30.g6+! Ke8 31.
Qg7 Rb7 32.Ne6 wins

29...Rg8 30.g6+ Kf8 31.
Ne6+ wins

29...Rh8 30.Re7+!! (not
g6+? Kf6) Ke7 31.Qg7+ Ke8

(31...Kd8 32.Ne6+) 32.
Qh8+ Kd7 33.Qb8 wins

29...e5 30.g6+ Ke7 (Kf8
Qh8+ transposes) 31.Qg7+
Kd8

32.Ne6+ Re6 33.de6 wins

29...e6 is basically the
same as 29...e5

I was quite annoyed with my-
self after the game for
ignoring my intuition (which
told me to sack!) and play-
ing such a horrible move
like 24.Be4

24... Qd2!

Completely tying white up
with pins and forks and
stuff like that. After
looking at the position for
a while I became sure I was
going to lose (especially
with time-trouble start-
ing!)

25.fg Qe3+

26.Rf2?

Better 26.Kh2!, black is
still winning but is forced
to be careful, or else he
could even lose! Eg. 26.Kh2!
Qh3+ 27.Kg1 Qg4+ 28.Kh2
hg?? 29.Rf7! Qh4+ (Kf7 30.Bg6+
mates) 30.Kg1 Qe1+ 31.Rf1
Qf1+ (forced) 32.Kf1 and
black is still in trouble.
To avoid this, black must
recapture with the f-pawn
on move 28 so that after
29.Rf7 Qh4+ 30.Kg1 Qe1+
31.Rf1 Qe2 the g6 pawn is
still defended. White pins
his own rook, it's all over

26... hg

27. Ref1

27.Bg6 fg6 28.Qg6+ Ng7 29.Qf7+
Kh8 white has no follow-up.

27... Bh3

28.Bg6

28... fg6

29. Qg6+ Ng7

30. Qf7+ Kh8

31. Nf4 Bf5

32. Kh1 Be4+

33. Kh2 Rf8

34. Qe7 Rf4!

35. Rf4 Rb2+

White resigns 0-1

THEORETICAL TURBULENCE by Chris Demers

The 1990 Alberta Closed
was held on the weekends
of May 5-6 and May 12-13

with one game held pri-
vately between each of the
players. A couple of prob-
lems plagued the tourna-
ment early. When we first
got to the site, the TD

(Fred South)/ the Organ-
izer (Fred McFaul) and I

(found out one very inter-
esting fact, this is not
the site that we were

supposed to have. After
sorting the problem out
(it turned out to be the

wrong community associa-
tion) we got to the real
site, the Falliser Commu-
nity Association. Aside

from the tournament hall
being so far away- the
conditions for

the tourney were excel-
lent, with a kitchen, an
analysis room and

even a fridge for storing
food and drinks in. I had
a disastrous

first weekend, scoring a
pathetic 1/2 point out of
3- Next weekend,

I was determined to get in
some good games- and hope-
fully some points

as well. My rounds on
Saturday were against Jeff
Reeve and John Baser

, both with White. As it
turned out, both games
ended up being a

theoretical discussion of
the same opening (The
chameleon variation of

the Sicilian Defence, and
also my pet opening). I
did win both games, but

some interesting develop-
ments turned out from
those games regarding the

theory of that opening- It
should prove of some
interest to those wishing

to play the Chameleon
against the Sicilian.

Anyway, I came in tied
for second with Jeff
Reeve and Greg Huber,
each of us scoring 4.5
out of 7. In first, was
Bob South, scoring an
amazing 7 out of 7 in
what was the strongest
Alberta closed ever.
congratulations Bob! (and
the \$500 first prize
didn't hurt either!)

I also want to make a
special thanks to the
director, Fred
South, and to the organ-
izer Fred Mcfaul for
making the tournament
run so smoothly.

Round 5 Demers - Reeve

1. e4 c5
2. Nc3 Nc6
3. Nge2

The Chameleon Variation
of the Sicilian Defence.
White's objective is
to play moves available
to both Open and Closed
Sicilians, until Black
commits to one system.
Then White attempts to
switch to the other sys-
tem.

3. ... g6
4. g3 Bg7
5. Bg2 d6
6. 0-0 e6

In both cases, Black
adopts a Closed system
with an early Bg7, so
White has difficulty
playing d4 to open the
game if Black plays cor-
rectly. I consider this
to be the most dangerous
system for Black against
the Chameleon.

7. d3 Nge7

This is where the games
generally diverge.

8. Bg5

Also to be considered was
Rb1!? as in Spassky - M.
Chandler BRD 1987

(Informant 43/189) with
the idea of a quick b4
and working along the
b-line and the long white
diagonal. That game
continued 8... 0-0

9. Be3 Nd4 10. b4 b6!? 11
e5 Nd5 with unclear play.

Now, there are 2 ideas to
consider' One is to
castle quickly and hold
d4 with 8... 0-0 9.Qd2 e5!

10. Nd5 f6 11. Ne7 Ne7
12. Be3 b6 (intending
d5!?) as in Spassky-
Fedorovicz, Cannes 1987.
The other is to punt the
bishop with:

8. ... h6
9. Be3 Nd4

This prevents White from
playing d4 himself, as
this would give White a
significant advantage
(the d6 pawn is very
weak). Another way is
9... e5!? with the inten-
tion of b6, Be6, Rc8
and d5. This idea needs
further testing

10. Qd2 Qa5
11. Rfb1!?

A new idea presented to
me in a game by Alberta
Closed participant Greg
Huber (who is my partner
in crime on the Chame-
leon). The idea is to get
in a quick b4 and
pressure on the queen-
side combined with the
long diagonal.

11. ... Nec6
12. a3 a6?!

I think that this helps
White in that it presents
him with a queenside
target. After 12. Ne2+,
then:

i) 13. Qe2 Nd4 14. Qd2
Qc7 intending h5, 0-0 with
unclear play.
ii) 13. Ne2 Qd2 14. Bd2
b6 =.

13. b4

At this time, it is im-
perative to have your
long range goals in mind.
This is the type of posi-
tion where, if you don't
have a concrete plan,
your position can easily
deteriorate.

13... cb4?

Full marks if you don't
to open the a-file with
this move. Black's plan,
in my opinion, is to keep
things closed and com-
plete his development,
including his control of
the center. 13. ... Qd8
seems to suggest itself--

with the idea of e5, Be6,
Rb8, and b5. White will
have to justify his open-
ing plan, and may try
14. bc5 bc5 15. Kf1, in-
tending Ke2 if Black
takes the knight off on
that square. Play would
be very complex.

14. ab4 Qh5
15. Nf4

White does not care if
the light-bound bishop
comes off, as
it will not contribute
to his queenside play. If
now 15. ... Qe5,
then 16. Nce2 intending
c3 looks OK.

15. ... Nf3+
16. Bf3 Qf3
17. Qe2

Transposing in to an-
ending where White's
queenside Pressure gives
him the edge.

17. ... Ne5
18. Ra3 Bd7
19. b5 0-0
20. ba6 ba6

Maybe 20. ... Ra6, In
Order to either trade a
pair of rooks or activate
his rooks, is better.
After 21. Rab3 Bc6 he is
still fighting.

21. Qf3 Nf3+
22. Kg2 Nd4
23. Bd4!

Rightly deciding that
the two bishops will be
inferior to the Knights
because of the restricted
nature of the position.
Also it alleviates the
pressure on c2.

23... Bd4
24. Nfe2 Bc5
25. Ra2 f5

Trying for activity
against f2, but White
simply ignores it and
hits the queenside.

26. d4 Ba7
27. Ra6 e5?
Admitting defeat, but
what else was there to
do? If 27. Rf7 28. Rb1
(not 28. Rb7?? Bc8!)
29. Rd6 and Black is so
inactive that it won't
make a difference.
28. Rb1 ed4

29. Ra7 Rad8
30. Nd4 fe4
31. Ne4 Bg4
32. f3 Rde8
33. Re1

1-0

So, Round 6 and I have
White against John Baser.
I wonder if he was
watching my previous
game?

1990 Alberta Closed
Round 6 Demers-Baser

1. e4 c5
2. Nc3 Nc6
3. Nge2 d6
4. g3 g6
5. Bg2 Bg7
6. 0-0 e6
7. d3 Nge7
8. Bg5 h6

8... b6!? has also been
played with the idea of
pressure on c4. In
Spassky-Panno, Luzern
1985, the game went 9. Qd2
h6 10. Be3 Ba6 11. Rfel
Nd4 12. f4 Rc8 13. Rab1
with roughly even
chances. Maybe for a
game in the future?

9. Be3 0-0?

I think that this is an
error as it allows White
to attain his goal (at-
taining d4 when Black's
position is bad for an
Open Sicilian). To be
preferred was 9. ... Nd4
or 9. ... e5!?

10. d4!

Now the d6 pawn becomes
a gigantic weakness and
Black
has problems.

10. ... cd4
11. Nd4 Kh7?!

Giving the pawn up with-
out a fight, although
after 11. ... a6
12. Qd2 Kh7 13. Rad1, it
may already be too late.

12. Ndb5 Qa5
13. Qd6 Rd8

This is the point in the
game that I fear the most
It is very easy to lay
back and say "I'm up a
pawn now, anything
will win". Now is when

White should redouble his efforts and find the easiest way to convert his advantage. Example of lax play: If 14. Qc7?? Bc3! and it is White who is losing.

14. Qa3 a6?!

Now it is Black's turn to miss his chance. A stiffer fight was given by: 14. ... Qa3 15. Na3 Bc3 16- bc3 e5! giving space for the light bound bishop and the win would be much more difficult. Now White will dominate the b6 square.

15. Qa5 Na5
16. Na3

The point. Now 16. ... b5? loses to 17. Bb6.

16. ... Nec6
17. Bb6 Rd7
18. Rad1 Bf6

As an exercise, cover the next move and try to determine White's next move and why.

9. Na4!

Since all of White's pieces can get active quickly, he should seek to exchange Black's active pieces off. Now, the idea is to replace the bishop at b6 with the knight.

19. ... Be7
20. Ba5 Na5
21. Nb6 Rd1

Note how Black's active pieces leave the board while White just keeps his in control of the key squares (b6, d7).

22. Rd1 Rb8
23. c3 Ba3?

Black trades another active piece for an inactive one. To be recommended was 23. ... Bc5 24. Nac4 Nc4 25. Nc4 b5 26. Nd6, even though Black is worse, he can move his pieces. Now the rest is technique.

24. ba3 Nc6
25. e5!

Keeping the bishop hemmed in, if 25. ... Ne5 26. Rd8 nabs the bishop.

25. ... Kg7
26. Rd6 a4
27. f4 h5
28. c4

1-0

Black resigned as his flag fell, but White will just Play c5, Bc6, and Rd8 to win the B.

All in all, I was happy with the positions I got- as well as having the opportunity to work on some theory in my pet line. Hopefully, the 1991 Alberta Closed will be as strong (as a qualifier for the 1991 Canadian Closed).

Again, my thanks to the organizers, the director, and to all the other players for making this an excellent tournament.

Bulletin Of Game Scores from the 1990 Alberta Closed

VO 4.3

Huber - South, R
AB Closed(1) 1990
1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 e5 3.d5
Nce7 4.Be3 Nf6 5.f3 Ng6
6.c4 Bb4 7.Nd2 Qe7 8.Qb3
0-0 9.Ne2 a5 10.g3 d6
11.h4 Nd7 12.a3 Bc5
13.Bh3 a4 14.Qc3 Be3
15.Qe3 Nc5 16.Bf5 Re8
17.h5 Nf8 18.g4 Bf5
19.gf5 h6 20.Rg1 Kh8
21.0-0-0 Nh7 22.Rg2 Rg8
23.Rdg1 Qh4 24.Rg4 Qe7
25.Kc2 c6 26.R1g2 cd5
27.cd5 Rac8 28.Kb1 f6
29.f4 Qe8 30.fe5 fe5
31.f6 Nf6 32.Rg7 Qh5
33.Rg8 Rg8 34.Rg8
Kg8 35.Ng3 Qh3 36.Qf2
Nfe4 37.Nge4 Ne4 38.Ne4
Qh1 39.Ka2
Qe4 40.Qg3 Kh7 0-1

CK 4.1

Demers - Peredo
AB CLOSED(1) 1990
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5
4.g4 Bd7 5.f4 g6 6.Bd3 e6
7.h4 c5 8.h5 c4 9.Bf1 Nc6
10.Nf3 Qb6 11.c3 0-0-0
12.Qc2 Be7 13.Qg2 Rf8
14.Nbd2 Bd8 15.b3 cb3
16.ab3 gh5 17.g5 Be7
18.Rh5 Be8 19.Rh2 h5
20.Bd3 a6 21.Qe2 Na7
22.c4 Bb4 23.Bb2 Ne7
24.Rc1 Kb8 25.Bc3 Bc3
26.Rc3 Nac6 27.Qe3 Nb4
28.Bb1 Bc6 29.c5 Qa5
30.Nh4 Bb5 31.f5 Qa1
32.f6 Nec6 33.Kf2 Nd4
34.g6 fg6 35.Ng6 Ndc6
36.Nh8 d4 37.Qh6 Qc3
38.Qf8 Ka7 39.Qh6 Ne5
40.Rg2 Ng4 41.Rg4 hg4
42.f7 g3 43.Kg2 Nd5
44.Nf3 Ne3 45.Kg3 Bc6
46.f8Q Nf5 47.Bf5 Qf3
48.Kh4 ef5 49.Kg5 d3
50.Qd8 Qe3 51.Kg6 Qc5
52.Qd3 Be8 53.Nf7 Qc6
54.Kg7 Qc7 55.Qhe3
1-0

QP 1.11

Yearwood - Reeve
AB CLOSED(1) 1990
1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Bg5
Bg7 4.e3 0-0 5.Nbd2 d6
6.Bd3 Nbd7 7.0-0 e5
8.c3 Qe7 9.Qc2 h6
10.Bh4 g5 11.Bg3 Nh5
12.Rae1 Nb6 13.Bf5 Bf5
14.Qf5 Rae8 15.de5 de5
16.Ne4 Qd7 17.Qd7 Nd7
18.Rd1 Rd8 19.h3 f5
20.Ned2 f4 21.Bh2 Nc5
22.b4 Na4 23.Ne4 Nf6
24.Nfd2 Nd5 25.c4 Ndc3
26.Ra1 Rd3 27.Rfe1 Rfd8
28.Nc3 Rc3 29.Nf1 Rc4
30.Rac1 Nc3 31.Rc2 b5
32.a3 Kf7 33.f3 Rd1
34.Rd1 Nd1 35.Rc4 bc4
36.Nd2 Ne3 37.Ne4 Nc2
38.Kf2 Na3 39.Ke2 Nc2
40.Bg1 Nd4
1-0

SI 9.4

Baser - Gardner
AB Closed(1) 1990
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5
e6 7.f4 Be7 8.Qf3 Qc7
9.0-0-0 Nbd7 10.Qg3 b5
11.Bb5 ab5 12.Ndb5 Qb6
13.e5 d5 14.ef6 Nf6
15.f5 Ra2 16.Nc7 Kd7
17.fe6 fe6 18.Na2 Ne4
19.Be3 Qa5 20.Qe5 Qa2
21.Qe6 Kc7 22.Qe7 Bd7
23.Qa3 Qa3 24.ba3 Kc6
25.Rhf1 Be6 26.Rd3 Nd6
27.Bd4 Rg8 28.Rdf3 Ra8
29.Bb2 g6 30.Rf6 Kd7

31.Rf8 Ra6 32.Rh8 h5
33.Rh7 Ke8 34.Re1 Ne4
35.Rh8 Kd7 36.Rh7 Kd6
37.h3 Bf5 38.Rg7 Kc5
39.Rc7 Kb5 40.Rb7 Kc6
41.Rg7 Nd6 42.Re3 Nc4
43.Rc3 Ra8 44.Re7 Kd6
45.Re1 Ra4 46.Rb3 Ra8
47.Bc3 Be4 48.g3 Kc6
49.Bb4 Ra7 50.Rf1 Bf5
51.g4 hg4 52.hg4 Bg4
53.Rf6 Kc7 54.Rg6 Bd7
55.Bc5 Ra8 56.Bb6 Nb6
57.Rgb6 Bf5 58.R6b4 Bd7
59.Kb2 Kd6 60.Re3 Ba4
61.c3 Kc5 62.Re5 Bb5
63.Rd4 Bc4
1/2

SI 13.4.5

Reeve - Gardner

AB Closed(2) 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4
e6 7.Bb3 b5 8.O-O Be7
9.Qf3 Qc7 10.Qg3 Nc6
11.Nc6 Qc6 12.Re1 Bb7
13.a4 b4 14.a5 Qc7
15.Ba4 Kf8 16.Na2 Ne4
17.Qb3 Qa5 18.Qb4 Qb4
19.Nb4 d5 20.Nc6 Bc5
21.Be3 Rc8 22.Na5 Ba8
23.c3 Ke7 24.f3 Be3
25.Re3 Nd6 26.Bd1 Rb8
27.b3 Rbc8 28.Be2 Nb5
29.c4 Nd4 30.Bd1 dc4
31.Nc4 Bd5 32.Ra6 Bc4
33.bc4 Rb1 34.Ra7 Kf6
35.Rd3 Nc6 36.Ra4 Nb4
37.Rd7 Nd5 38.cd5 Rd1
39.Kf2 Rc2 40.Kg3 Rd5
41.Rf4 Rf5 42.Rf5 ef5
43.Ra7 g5 44.Ra6 Kg7
45.h4 gh4 46.Kh3 Rc4
47.Rb6 f6 48.Rb7 Kg6
49.Ra7 h6 50.Ra8 Kg5
51.Rg8 Kf4 52.Ra8 Rc1
53.Kh2 Rf1 54.Ra7 Kg5
55.Rg7 Kh5
1/2

QO 15.2

South, R - Demers

AB Closed(2) 1990

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6
3.Nc3 d5 4.d4 c6
5.Bg5 Nbd7 6.e3 Qa5
7.Nd2 Bb4 8.Qc2 Ne4
9.Nde4 de4 10.Bf4 e5
11.de5 Ne5 12.Rc1 f5
13.a3 Bc3 14.Qc3 Qc3
15.Rc3 Nf7 16.h4 Be6
17.Be2 O-O-O 18.Rc2 Rd7
19.Rd2 Rhd8 20.Rd7 Rd7
21.h5 c5 22.g4 Nd8
23.Be5 Nf7 24.gf5 Bf5
25.Bg7 Ng5 26.Bc3 Nf3
27.Kf1 Rd8 28.h6 Bg4
29.Kg2 Rd6 30.Kg3 Rg6
31.Kf4 Nh2 32.Rg1 Kd7
1-0

EO 23

Peredo - Baser

AB Closed(2) 1990

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6
3.e4 Bc5 4.g3 d6
5.d3 Nge7 6.Bg2 O-O
7.Nge2 f5 8.O-O Be6
9.h3 Qd7 10.Kh2 Ng6
11.f4 h5 12.ef5 Bf5
13.Ne4 Nce7 14.Ng5 Rf6
15.d4 ed4 16.Nd4 Re8
17.b3 Nh8 18.Bb2 c6
19.Nf5 Nf5 20.Bf6 gf6
21.Ne4 Qg7 22.Qd3 Ne3
23.Rfe1 Ng2 24.Kg2 Bb4
25.Nf6
1-0

SI 48.1.1

Yearwood - Huber

AB Closed(2) 1990

1.e4 c5 2.b4 cb
3.c4 bc 4.Nc3 e6
5.Bc4 Nc6 6.Ng1-e2 Ne5
7.d3 Ne5xc4 8.dc Bc5
9.O-O a6 10.Na4 b6
11.Ra1-b1 Ng8-e7
12.Na4xc5 bc 13.Qd6 O-O
14.Be3 Ne7-g6 15.Bxc5 a5
16.Rb6 f5 17.Qd4 Ng6-e7
18.Qd6 Rf8-f7 19.f3 g6
20.Bd4 h5 21.Ne2-f4 Qf8
22.e4-e5 Qh6 23.Be3 g5
24.Nd3 f4 25.Bc5 Ne7-c6
26.Nd3-f2 Qg7 27.Qc7 Kh7
28.Bd6 Ba6 29.Ne4 Ra8-c8
30.Nf6 Kh6 31.Rxa6 Rxc7
32.Bxc7 Qf8 33.Ne4 Qc8
34.Ne4-d6 Qc8xa6
35.Nd6xf7 Kg6 36.Bc7-d6
0-1

SI 45.1.7

Huber - Reeve

AB Closed(3) 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6
3.Nge2 g6 4.g3 Bg7
5.Bg2 d6 6.d3 e6
7.Be3 Nd4 8.O-O Ne7
9.Qd2 Qa5 10.a3 Nec6
11.Rfb1 O-O 12.Kh1 Bd7
13.b4 cb4 14.ab4 Qc7
15.b5 Ne2 16.Ne2 Ne5
17.h3 Rfc8 18.f4 Nc4
19.dc4 Ba1 20.Ra1 Qc4
21.c3 Bb5 22.Bf3 e5
23.Rd1 Ba4 24.Rb1 Bc6
25.Rb4 Qe6 26.Kh2 a5
27.f5 Qe8 28.Rb1 a4
29.Qd6 Ra6 30.Rb6 Rb6
31.Bb6 Ra8 32.Qa3 gf5
33.Bc5 Qe6 34.Qc1 fe4
35.Bg4 f5 36.Bh5 h6
37.c4 Be8 38.Be8 Re8
39.Qb2 Qc4 40.Be3 Qb3
41.Qd2 Qd3 42.Qa2 Kg7
43.Bc1 b5 44.h4 b4
45.Kh3 Qd1 46.Kh2 b3
47.Qa4 Qe2 48.Kh3 Qd1
49.Kh2 Rc8 50.Bh6 Kh8
1-0

OK 4.4.4

Gardner - Peredo

AB Closed(3) 1990

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5
4.Nc3 e6 5.g4 Bg6
6.Nge2 c5 7.h4 h6
8.Be3 Nc6 9.dc5 Ne5
10.Nd4 a6 11.f4 Nc6
12.f5 ef5 13.gf5 Bh7
14.Qf3 Nf6 15.O-O-O Qd7
16.Re1 Be7 17.Rg1 Rg8
18.Bg2 Ne5 19.Qe2 Kf8
20.Bh6 Neg4 21.Be3 Re8
22.Bh3 Ne3 23.Qh3 Qc8
24.Na4 Qc7 25.Nb3 Ne4
26.Nb6 Bh4 27.f6 gf6
28.Qh6 Ke7 29.Qh4 Qe5
30.Qh7 Rg1 31.Rg1 Nf2
32.Qf5 Nh3 33.Qh3 Rd8
34.Qg3 Qg3 35.Rg3 f5
36.Rf3 Ke6 37.Nd4 Ke5
38.Nf5 Ke4 39.Rf1 d4
40.Nd6 Ke3 41.Kd1 d3
42.c3
1-0

FR 19.3.3

Demers - Yearwood

AB Closed(3) 1990

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5
4.ed5 Qd5 5.Ngf3 cd4
6.Bc4 Qd6 7.O-O Nf6
8.Nb3 Nc6 9.Nbd4 Nd4
10.Qd4 Qd4 11.Nd4 a6
12.Bf4 Bd7 13.a3 Rc8
14.Bd3 Bc5 15.Nf3 Nd5
16.Bg3 f6 17.c4 Ne7
18.b4 Ba7 19.Bd6 Bc6
20.c5 Bf3 21.gf3 Bb8
22.Rfe1 Kd7 23.Bc4 Nd5
24.Bb8 Rb8 25.Rad1 Rhe8
26.Kf1 Rbd8 27.Bd5 ed5
28.Rd5 Kc6 29.Rd8 Rd8
30.Re6 Kc7 31.Re7 Kc6
32.Ke2 a5 33.Rg7 ab4
34.ab4 Re8 35.Kd3 Rd8
36.Kc4 b5 37.cb6 Kb6
38.Rh7 Rd2 39.Rf7 Rc2
40.Kb3 Rf2 41.Rf6 Kb5
42.Rf5 Kb6 43.h4 Rh2
44.h5 Rh4 45.f4 Rh1
46.Kc4 Kc7 47.Kb5 Kb7
48.Rg5 Kc7 49.f5 Kd6
50.Rg2 Rh5 51.Rf2 Kc7
52.Kc5 Kd7 53.Kb6 Rh7
54.f6 Rf7 55.b5 Kd6
56.Ka6 Kc7 57.b6 Kc8
58.b7 Kb8 59.Rf3 Rf8
60.f7 Rf7
1/2

RL 7.2.2

Baser - South

AB Closed(3) 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6
3.Bb5 Bc5 4.O-O Nf6
5.d3 Qe7 6.c3 O-O
7.Bg5 h6 8.Bh4 d6 9.h3 g5
10.Bg3 Nh5 11.d4 Ng3
12.fg3 ed4 13.cd4 Nd4
14.Nd4 Qe4 15.Kh2 Qd4

16.Qe2 c6 17.Bc4 d5
18.Bb3 Bf5 19.Rd1 Qe3
20.Qe3 Be3 21.Nc3 Rae8
0-1

VO 1

Huber - Demers
AB Closed(4) 1990
1.e4 1-0

HD 12.3

Yearwood - Baser
AB Closed(4) 1990
1.Nf3 f5 2.d4 e6
3.Bg5 Nf6 4.Nbd2 Be7
5.Bf6 Bf6 6.e4 fe4
7.Ne4 O-0 8.Bd3 b6
9.Qe2 Bb7 10.h4 Qe7
11.c3 c5 12.dc5 bc5
13.O-0-0 a5 14.g4 Nc6
15.Ned2 Qd6 16.Qe4 g6
17.Qe3 Qe7 18.h5 Qg7
19.hg6 Bc3 20.bc3 Qc3
21.Bc2 Qa1 22.Nb1 Nb4
23.gh7 Kh8 24.Qe5 Qe5
25.Ne5 Bh1 26.Ng6 Kg7
27.Nf8 Rf8 28.Rh1 Kh8
29.Rh2 d5 30.a3 Nc6
31.Nc3 Ne5 32.g5 Ng4
33.Rg2
1-0

CK 5.1

Reeve - Peredo
AB Closed(4) 1990
1.e4 g6 2.d4 c6 3.Nc3 d5
4.e5 Bg7 5.Be3 b6
6.Qd2 Ba6 7.O-0-0 e6
8.f4 Ne7 9.Nf3 Qc7
10.h3 Bf1 11.Rdf1 Nd7
12.g4 O-0-0 13.Nh4 f5
14.ef6 Bf6 15.Nf3 Kb7
16.Ng5 Bg5 17.fg5 Rdf8
18.Bf4 Qd8 19.Qe3 Nc8
20.Bh2 Rf1 21.Rf1 Rf8
22.Rf8 Nf8 23.Qf_ Ne_
[BOT_GAMESCORE_AR_IN-
DECIPHERABLE! 24.h_ a_
25.h_ c_ i26.hg_ hg_
27.Kd_ Qc_ 28.Bh2 Qd8
29.Kd1 cd4 30.Ne2 e5
31.Qf7
1-0

EO 49.5

South - Gardner
AB Closed(4) 1990
1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5
3.g3 Nc6 4.Bg2 e6
5.O-0 a6 6.Nc3 Be7
7.d4 cd4 8.Nd4 Nd4
9.Qd4 d6 10.Be3 O-0
11.Rfd1 Qc7 12.Rac1 Bd7
13.b3 h6 14.h3 Rac8
15.Qa7 Rb8 16.Bb6 Qc8
17.Ba5 Bc6 18.e4 Nd7
19.Nd5 Bd8 20.Bd8 Qd8
21.Nb4 Nc5 22.Nc6 bc6
23.e5 Rb7 24.Qb7 Nb7
25.ed6 Qd7 26.c5 f5
27.b4 f4 28.Be4 Qf7
29.g4 Nd8 30.a4 f3

31.b5 ab5 32.ab5 cb5
33.c6 Nc6 34.Bc6 Qf6
35.Bb5 Qh4 36.Bf1 Rf4
37.d7 Rg4 38.Kh1 Qf2
39.d8Q Kf7 40.Rd7 Kg6
41.Bd3
1-0

FR 19.3.3

Gardner - Yearwood
AB Closed(5) 1990
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5
4.ed5 Qd5 5.Ngf3 cd4
6.Bc4 Qd6 7.O-0 Nf6
8.Nb3 Nc6 9.Nbd4 a6
10.c3 Be7 11.Qe2 Nd4
12.Nd4 b5 13.Bb3 O-0
14.Rd1 Qc7 15.Bc2 Bb7
16.a4 b4 17.cb4 Rfd8
18.Bg5 Rd5 19.Be3 Bb4
20.Rac1 Qd6 21.Nf3 Ng4
22.Bh7 Kh7 23.Ng5 Rg5
24.Rd6 Ne3 25.Qe3 Rg2
26.Kf1 Bd6 27.Qd3 f5
28.Qd6 Bd5 29.Rc3 Rg4
30.Rh3 Kg8 31.Rg3 Ra4
32.Rg7 Kg7 33.Qd7 Kg6
34.Qa4 Rb8 35.Qd4 Rb3
36.f4 Kf7 37.Ke2 Rh3
38.Qg1 a5 39.Qa7 Kg6
40.Qg1 Kf7 41.Qa7 Kg6
42.Qg1
1/2

SI 45.1.6

Demers - Reeve
AB Closed Ch.(5) 1990
1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6
3.Nge2 g6 4.g3 Bg7
5.Bg2 d6 6.O-0 e6
7.d3 Nge7 8.Bg5 h6
9.Be3 Nd4 10.Qd2 Qa5
11.Rfb1 Nec6 12.a3 a6
13.b4 cb4 14.ab4 Qh5
15.Nf4 Nf3 16.Bf3 Qf3
17.Qe2 Ne5 18.Ra3 Bd7
19.b5 O-0 20.ba6 ba6
21.Qf3 Nf3 22.Kg2 Nd4
23.Bd4 Bd4 24.Nfe2 Bc5
25.Ra2 f5 26.d4 Ba7
27.Ra6 e5 28.Rba1 ed4
29.Ra7 Rad8 30.Nd4 fe4
31.Ne4 Bg4 32.f3 Rde8
33.Re1
1-0

KF 5.2

Baser - Huber
AB Closed Ch.(5) 1990
1.e4 c6 2.d4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7
4.f4 d5 5.e5 h5 6.Bd3 Nh6
7.Nf3 Bf5 8.Ne2 e6
9.b3 Nd7 10.c4 Bf8
11.a3 Be7 12.Ng5 Qb6
13.h3 h4 14.Bf5 Nf5
15.Qd3 Rd8 16.b4 Qa6
17.b5 cb5 18.cb5 Qa4
19.O-0 Nb6 20.Rd1 Rc8
21.Ra2 O-0 22.Bd2 Qd1
0-1

EO 57.2

Peredo - South, R.
AB Closed Ch.(5) 1990
1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e6 3.e4 d5
4.e5 Ne4 5.d4 Nc3
6.bc3 c5 7.Nf3 Nc6
8.Bd3 cd4 9.cd4 dc4
10.Bc4 Bb4 11.Bd2 Bd2
12.Qd2 Qa5 13.Rc1 Qd2
14.Kd2 Ke7 15.Rhd1 Rd8
16.Ke3 h6 17.d5 ed5
18.Bd5 Bd7 19.Bc6 Bc6
20.Nd4 Rac8 21.Nf5 Kf8
22.Nd6 Rc7 23.f4 Re7
24.Nf5 Ree8 25.g4 Rd1
26.Rd1 f6 27.Kd4 g5
28.Nd6 Re6 29.Nf5 gf4
30.ef6 Kf7 31.Nh6 Kf6
32.h4 Rd6
0-1

SI 19.1.1

Huber - Gardner
AB Closed Ch.(6) 1990
1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 d6
3.Nge2 Nf6 4.d4 cd4
5.Nd4 a6 6.Be3 e6
7.f3 Be7 8.g4 Nfd7
9.Qd2 Bh4 10.Bf2 Bf2
11.Qf2 Qb6 12.O-0-0 Nc6
13.Qd2 Qd4 14.Qd4 Nd4
15.Rd4 Ke7 16.Be2 Ne5
17.Rhd1 Rd8 18.Na4 b5
19.Nb6 Rb8 20.Nc8 Rbc8
21.a3 Nc6 22.R4d2 Na5
23.Kb1 Nc4 24.Bc4 Rc4
25.c3 Rc5 26.Kc2 Rc6
27.Rd4 a5 28.Kb3 a4
29.Kb4 Rb8 30.R1d2 Kd7
31.f4 Kc7 32.h3 Rd8
33.R2d3 Kb6 34.c4 bc4
35.Rc4 Rc4 36.Kc4 Ka5
37.b4 ab3 38.Rb3 Rc8
39.Kd4 Ka6 40.f5 Ka7
41.fe6 fe6 42.Rc3 e5
43.Kd3 Rf8 44.Rb3 Rf4
45.Ke3 h5 46.Rd3 hg4
47.hg4 Rg4 48.Rd6 Rg3
49.Kf2 Ra3 50.Rd5 Kb6
51.Re5 Kc6 52.Rg5 Kd6
53.Rg7 Ke5 54.Re7 Kf6
55.Re8 Rb3 56.e5
1/2

SI 45.1.6

Demers - Baser
AB Closed Ch.(6) 1990
1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6
3.Nge2 d6 4.g3 g6
5.Bg2 Bg7 6.O-0 e6
7.d3 Nge7 8.Bg5 h6
9.Be3 O-0 10.d4 cd4
11.Nd4 Kh7 12.Ndb5 Qa5
13.Qd6 Rd8 14.Qa3 a6
15.Qa5 Na5 16.Na3 Nec6
17.Bb6 Rd7 18.Rad1 Bf6
19.Na4 Be7 20.Ba5 Na5
21.Nb6 Rd1 22.Rd1 Rb8
23.c3 Ba3 24.ba3 Nc6
25.e5 Kg7 26.Rd6 a5
27.f4 h5 28.c4
1-0

CK 2.4

Yearwood - Peredo

AB Closed(6) 1990

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.ed5 cd5
 4.Bd3 Nc6 5.c3 Nf6
 6.h3 Bd7 7.Bf4 Qb6
 8.Qe2 e6 9.Nf3 Rc8
 10.O-O Ne7 11.Ne5 Ng6
 12.Bh2 Bd6 13.f4 O-O
 14.Rf2 Rce8 15.Qc2 Bb5
 16.Bb5 Qb5 17.Nd2 Rc8
 18.g4 a5 19.g5 Be5
 20.fe5 Nd7 21.a4 Qc6
 22.Nb3 b6 23.Bg3 Ne7
 24.Qd3 Nf5 25.Nd2 Rc7
 26.Bf4 Rb8 27.Nf3 Qc4
 28.Qd1 b5 29.h4 b4
 30.Rc1 b3 31.Ra1 Rcb7
 32.h5 Nb6 33.Nd2 Qd3
 34.Nb3 Qd1 35.Rd1 Nc4
 36.Nc5 Rb2 37.g6 Rf2
 38.Kf2 hg6 39.hg6 Rb2
 40.Kg1 Nh4 41.gf7 Kf7
 42.Kh1 g5 43.Bc1 Rb1
 44.Rf1 Nf5 45.Kg1 g4
 46.Bf4 Rb2 47.Rf2 Rb8
 48.Rg2 g3 49.Re2 Rb1
 50.Kg2 Rd1 51.Nb7 Rd3
 52.Nd6 Ncd6 53.ed6 Nh4
 54.Kh3 g2 55.Kh2 Rh3
 56.Kh3 g1Q 57.Kh4 Qf1
 58.Bg5 Ke8 59.Re6 Kd7
 60.Rf6 Qe1 61.Kh5 Qc3
 62.Bf4 Qd4 63.Rf7 Ke8
 1/2

RG 4.1

Reeve - South, R.

AB Closed Ch.(6) 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6
 3.Ne5 d6 4.Nf3 Ne4
 5.d4 Be7 6.Bd3 Nf6
 7.h3 O-O 8.O-O c5
 9.Re1 Nc6 10.Nc3 a6
 11.d5 Nb8 12.Qe2 Re8
 13.Bg5 Nbd7 14.Ne4 Kf8
 15.c4 Ne4 16.Qe4 Bg5
 17.Qe8 Qe8 18.Re8 Ke8
 19.Ng5 Nf6 20.a4 h6
 21.Nf3 a5 22.Kh2 Bd7
 23.b3 Kf8 24.Re1 g6
 25.Nd2 Nh5 26.g3 Ng7
 27.g4 Re8 28.Re8 Ne8
 29.Kg3 Ke7 30.f4 Nf6
 31.Nf1 Ne8 32.Ne3 Ng7
 33.Kf3 Kf6 34.Kg3 Bc8
 35.h4 Ke7 36.Kf3 Kf6
 37.Bc2 Ke7 38.Kg3 h5
 39.Bd1 hg4 40.Bg4 Bg4
 41.Kg4 Kf6 42.Kf3 Nf5
 43.Nf5 Kf5 44.Kg3 Ke4
 45.Kg4 f6 46.f5 gf5
 47.Kg3 f4 48.Kf2 Kf5
 49.Kf3 b6 50.h5 Kg5
 0-1

SI 45.3.4

Gardner - Demers

AB Closed Ch.(7) 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6

4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 d6
 6.Be3 e6 7.Qd2 Nge7
 8.Nd1 O-O 9.c3 Qa5
 10.Bh6 Bh6 11.Qh6 d5
 12.Nh3 f6 13.O-O d4
 14.f4 Nd8 15.Qh4 Qc7
 16.g4 Kh8 17.Rc1 Ndc6
 18.Rc2 e5 19.fe5 Ne5
 20.Rf6 Bg4 21.Ndf2 Bh3
 22.Rf8 Rf8 23.Qh3 N7c6
 24.Ng4 Ng4 25.Qg4 Ne5
 26.Qg3 Qd6 27.c4 Qf6
 28.Rc1 Qf4 29.Qf4 Rf4
 30.Rd1 Kg7 31.a3 a5
 32.Bf1 Rf6 33.Be2 Kh6
 34.Rb1 Rb6 35.Kf2 Kg5
 36.b3 Kf4 37.h3 h6
 38.Rb2 a4 39.b4 cb4
 40.ab4 a3 41.Rb3 a2
 42.Ra3 Ra6

0-1

KF 4.4

Peredo - Huber

AB Closed Ch.(7) 1990

1.e4 c6 2.d4 g6 3.c4 Bg7
 4.Nc3 d6 5.g3 Nf6
 6.Bg2 O-O 7.Nge2 Nbd7
 8.O-O e5 9.h3 a6
 10.Be3 Qe7 11.d5 c5
 12.Qd2 Ne8 13.Bh6 ef5
 14.Bg7 Ng7 15.f4 ef4
 16.Nf4 Ne5 17.b3 Bd7
 18.a4 Kh8 19.Rae1 Rae8
 20.Nd3 Nh5 21.Kh2 Nd3
 22.Qd3 f4 23.Ne2 fg3
 24.Ng3 Qe5 25.Re3 Kg7
 26.Qc3 Qc3 27.Rc3 Ng3
 28.Rf8 Rf8 29.Kg3 a5
 30.Re3 Re8 31.Kf4 Kf6
 32.h4 h6 33.Rg3 Re5
 34.Bf3 g5 35.hg5 hg5
 36.Ke3 Re7 37.Bh5 Rh7
 38.Rf3 Ke5 39.Bg6 Rh3
 40.Rh3 Bh3 41.Bf7 Bg4
 42.Bg6 Bd1 43.Be8 Bb3
 44.Kd3 Kf4 45.Bd7 Bd1
 46.Kd2 Bf3 47.e5 Ke5
 48.Ke3 Bh5 49.Bb5 Bg6
 50.Kf3 Bf5 51.Ke3 g4
 52.Be8 Be4 1-0

SI 5.2

Baser - Reeve

AB Closed Ch.(7) 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6
 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Qc7
 8.Qf3 b5 9.a3 Nbd7
 10.O-O-O Be7 11.g4 Rb8
 12.Bf6 Nf6 13.g5 Nd7
 14.f5 Nc5 15.f6 gf6
 16.gf6 Bf8 17.Bh3 b4
 18.ab4 Rb4 19.Nd5 ed5
 20.ed5 Bh3 21.Qh3 Nd7
 22.Rhe1 Ne5 23.Nc6 Rc4
 24.Qb3 Rc5 25.Rd4 Rb5
 26.Qa4 Bh6 27.Kb1 O-O
 28.Rh4 Qb6 29.b3 Bg5
 30.Rf1 Nc6 31.dc6 Bh4
 32.Qh4 Qe3 33.Rf2 Rg5

0-1

111990

EO 64.2

South, R. - Yearwood

AB Closed Ch.(7) 1990

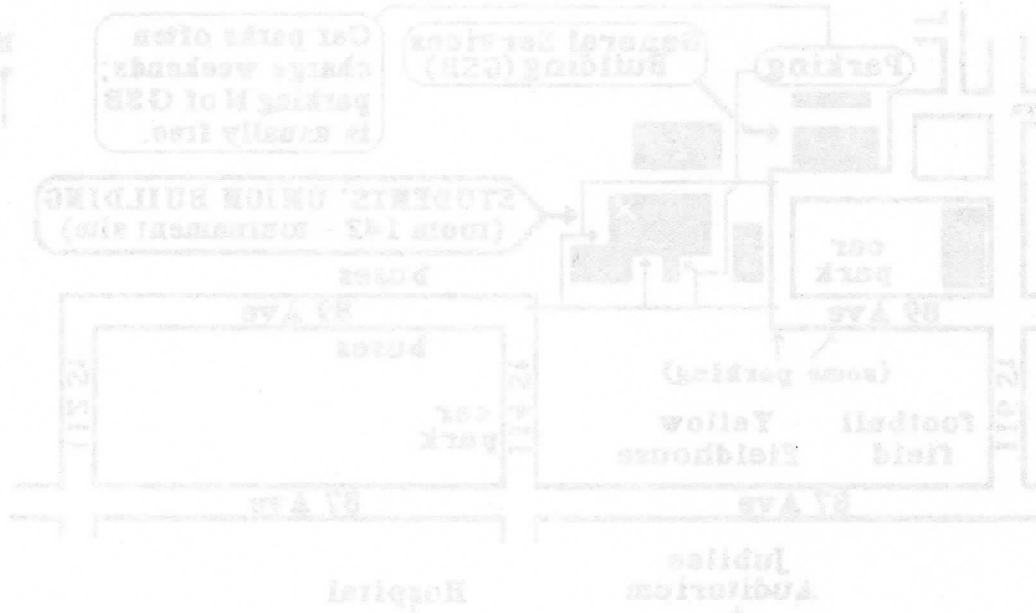
1.g3 Nf6 2.c4 c5
 3.Bg2 Nc6 4.Nf3 b6
 5.d4 cd4 6.Nd4 Bb7
 7.O-O g6 8.Nc3 Bg7
 9.Bf4 O-O 10.Qd2 Qc8
 11.Nc6 dc6 12.Rfd1 Qe6
 13.Rac1 Qc4 14.Nd5 Qa2
 15.Ra1 Qc4 16.Rdc1 Qc1
 17.Rc1 Nd5 18.Bd5 Rad8
 19.Bf7 Kf7 20.Qe3 c5
 21.Be5 Be5 22.Qe5 Rd6
 23.f3 Ba6 24.Ra1 Bb5
 25.Ra7 Re6 26.Qd5 Be2
 27.Rb7 Kf6 28.g4 Ba6
 29.g5 Kg7 30.Qe6 Bb7
 31.Qe7 Rf7 32.Qe5 Kg8
 33.f4 Bc8 34.Qd6 Bd7
 35.Qb6 Rf5 36.Qd8

1-0

Seventh Annual BC & Alberta
Peace River Total Grand Prix 1990-91

Dates and number of rounds	Tournament or Event (Time Control)	City and Province	Organizer and phone number
September 29-30 4 rounds	* Golden Harvest Open (45/2 hrs, 30/1 etc.)	Dawson Creek B.C.	J. Kanester 782-5637
October 27-28 4 rounds	* Chetwynd (45/2 hrs, 30/1 etc.)	Chetwynd B.C.	Ray Irwin 788-3206
November 24 4 rounds	Dawson Creek Active (all moves in 30 min.)	Dawson Creek Alberta	Forrest Nelson 782-1119
January 12 4 rounds	Trumpeter Classic (all moves in 30 min.)	Grande Prairie Alberta	Phil Lefkowitz 538-1903
February 16-17 4 rounds	Mukluk Open (40/90, rest in 30 min.)	Fort St. John B.C.	Larry Stutzman 785-7830
March 23 4 rounds	Swan City Open (all moves in 30 min.)	Grande Prairie Alberta	Phil Lefkowitz 538-1903

- Regulations: 1) the * events are supported through the Local Tournament Incentive Program of the CFC.
- All Grand Prix tournaments will be Swiss-style events with time controls and number of rounds as stated above. The events will be rated under the active or regular ratings systems. In the Active events all the moves must be completed in 30 minutes.
 - Players must play in 4 of the 6 tournaments to qualify for the Grand Prix and prizes will be awarded with the best 4 tournament scores, regardless the active or regular formats. \$1.50 per player per tournament will be paid into the Grand Prix fund by the organizers to be distributed as follows: 30% - 1st 1700 and above, 20% - 2nd 1700 and above, 30% - under 1700 and 20% 2nd under 1700. The rating of a player for Grand Prix purposes will be taken from the 1990 En Passant annual rating list.



ACA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, October 7, 9:30 a.m. at the site - please attend!

1990 ALBERTA OPEN

Edmonton — October 6, 7 & 8 at the L'express Lounge

[see map; rounds 5 & 6 may be in the General Services Building; 5th floor]

\$1,000+ Prize Fund expected [has been well over \$1,000 in the past two years!]

6-round Swiss System [2 rounds per day; 40 moves/2 hr, then 15 moves/30 min]

**Register 9:00-9:45 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 6 on site
OR, EVEN BETTER, Enter in Advance and save!**

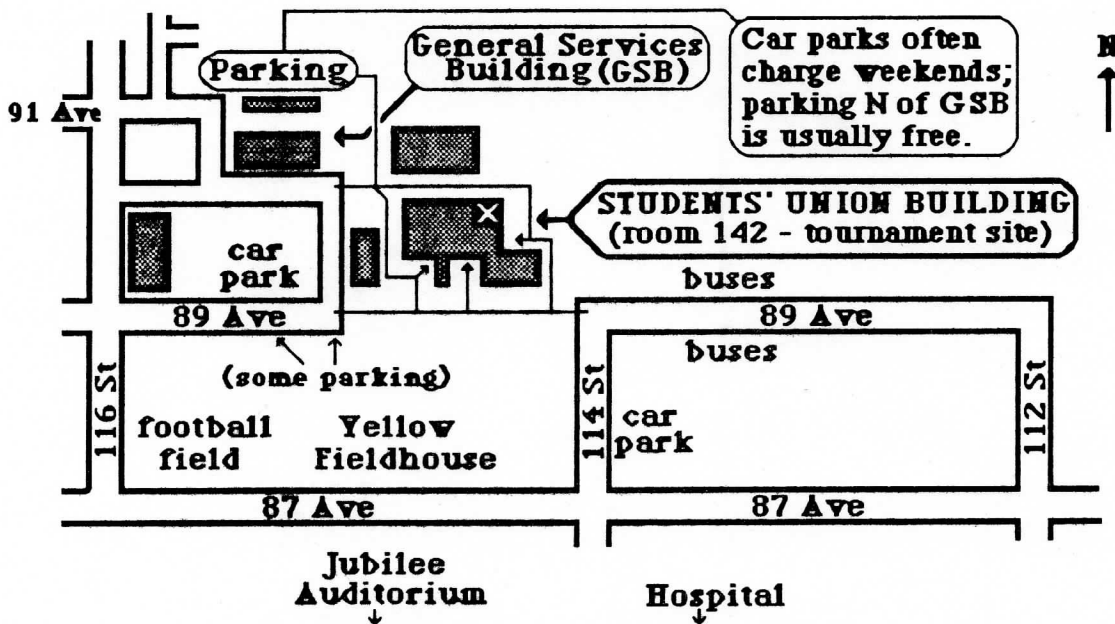
Round Times (subject to change) — Sat: 10:00 & 3:00 ; Sunday: 11:00 & 4:00; Monday: 9:00 & 1:30.

No Smoking in U of A buildings

Please bring a chess clock if you have one!

Entry Fees	In Advance	At Site
Senior (age 18 & over)	\$20	\$25
Juniors (age 17 & under) and U of A Students	\$15	\$20
<i>(All entrants must be CFC and ACA members)</i>		

Send advance entries (*must be received by September 30*) to
 Alberta Chess Association, Box 11839 Main P.O., Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3K9
make cheque out to U of A Chess Club and include:
 name, address, phone, CFC #, ACA & CFC membership expiry dates. **Must**
 enclose entry fee with advance entry (but wait to purchase memberships at the site).



(most of those with CFC numbers, as of July 16th, will receive info in the mail if the site changes
 - if you didn't have a CFC number on July 16, you can write and request that we send you any such update info)

ACA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, October 7, 9:30 a.m. at the site - please attend!